

## PLANS OF CAUCUS MAY BE DEFEATED

Reapportionment Bill Losing Many of Its Supporters.

## WARM CAMPAIGN IS BEING WAGED

Those Favoring Increase of Membership Grow Rapidly in Number, and Success Is in Sight for Crumpacker Measure. Virginia May Keep Her Ten Congressmen.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, D. C., February 6.—Republican leaders of the House were astonished when they learned this afternoon that many of their followers who had promised to stand by the caucus and vote for the reapportionment bill had yielded to pressure and would vote with Representative Crumpacker when he makes his motion on Thursday to take up as a constitutional question his bill which provides for a membership of the House of 133, after March 3, 1913.

Representatives Langley, of Kentucky; Sloop, of Virginia; Austin, of Tennessee; Guernsey, of Maine; and Hamer, of Idaho, have been diligently at work since last Saturday securing pledges for the Crumpacker bill on the Republican side of the House.

Representatives James, of Kentucky; Hay, of Virginia, and Page, of North Carolina, have been doing missionary work among Democrats who are known to be opposed to any increase in the House membership. Just before the House adjourned today, a statement was made to the effect that nearly all the opposition against the increase in membership on the Democratic side had vanished, all but ten Democrats promising to stand by the Crumpacker bill.

Representatives Langley and Sloop were not prepared to give any figures, but spoke with confidence of success. When Representative White Dwight learned of this change in sentiment he got busy, and is now trying to give a little ginger to the weak-kneed Republicans who had promised to stand for the 331 proposition.

If this plan is carried Virginia and North Carolina each will retain its present number of Congressmen.

P. H. McE.

## PART IS PEDGED FOR RECIPROCIITY

In Caucus, Democrats Vote to Support Canadian Agreement.

## MEANS PASSAGE IN LOWER HOUSE

Only Twenty-Two Oppose Taft's Measure, and They Will Vote With Party—Glass, of Virginia, Among Those Who Are Against It—Action Made Unanimous.

Washington, D. C., February 6.—Favorable action of the House on the Canadian reciprocity agreement was assured to-night, when the caucus of Democratic Representatives formally pledged the party to vote for the agreement.

The resolution endorsing the Canadian agreement was carried fifty to twenty-two. On motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the action of the caucus was made unanimous.

The twenty-two who voted against the resolution, it was explained later, were those who had voted for free lumber, etc., and their action in caucus was to make their position consistent. It was stated that they would vote with the party. The resolution as adopted by the caucus follows:

"Whereas, the Canadian reciprocity agreement negotiated by the Reciprocity Commission of the Dominion of Canada and the President of the United States, which was formulated in accordance with Democratic platform demands, is a reduction of some of the prohibitive schedules in the Payne tariff law, and will tend to expand the trade of the United States in the Dominion of Canada, and in part a recognition of the principle the Democratic party has contended for in the Congress and in its platform; therefore be it

Resolved, That this caucus endorse the Canadian reciprocity agreement, and bind ourselves to vote for a bill carrying it into effect."

Information for Farmers.

The caucus unanimously adopted a resolution, by Mr. Cantrell, of Kentucky, declaring that the caucus believes that every American farmer should have at his disposal "the information of the production and stocks on hand of agricultural products, and the means to attempt to bring about that end by legislation."

The reciprocity Democrats were given free rein at to-night's caucus. Most of those opposed to the Canadian Taft expressed their views, and a number dwelt on the fact that the bill incorporating the agreement should not pass without amendment. Amendments, of course, would invalidate the entire agreement.

More than 100 attended the caucus. Champ Clark, of Missouri, the minority leader, and Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, led the movement to endorse the reciprocity agreement, both of them declaring it unequivocally.

Messrs. Hammond, of Minnesota; Brantley, of Georgia; Webb, of North Carolina; Legare, of South Carolina, and others spoke in opposition.

Mr. Brantley urged postponing all such legislation until the next Congress rather than put on the statute book a measure that will be used by the Republicans as campaign material.

Mr. Brantley objected also on the grounds of the disadvantage that such a measure would impose upon the raw materials of the producer, and he expressed the belief that there is no occasion to rush through any such plans, because of the painstaking work that soon will be undertaken by the nation making body of a Democratic Congress.

He suggested that the reciprocity would let American automobiles into Canada cheaper, but operate disadvantageously on the American farmer. Mr. Webb talked similarly as to raw materials.

Mr. Webb announced that he could not vote for a blow at raw materials. These Democrats invoked the caucus rules which exempt a man from the binding effects of caucus action when his constituents in the state and congressional district pledge to the contrary to his constituents in the state and congressional district.

Mr. Webb and Broussard, of Louisiana; and Hammond, of Minnesota. All these had made pledges to their constituents to vote for raw materials as against the manufacturers.

Mr. Clark of Virginia, opposed reciprocity, and Mr. Hardy, of Texas, favored it.

The reciprocity agreement was embodied in the McCall bill, which was the measure directly before the caucus.

## MAY BE PLANNING SURPRISE ATTACK

Many Conflicting Reports as to Rebel Leader's Intentions.

## JUAREZ NOW IS BELIEVED SAFE

Whereabouts of Orozco's Forces Discovered, and Civil and Military Authorities Have Not Relaxed Vigilance—Only Five Dead in Sunday's Battle.

Orozco at Rancheria.

El Paso, Texas, February 6.—It was learned today that General Orozco, leader of the insurrection forces, is at Rancheria, about fifteen miles south of Juarez, with his entire command. What he intends to do is a matter of conjecture.

El Paso, Tex., February 6.—The belief prevails in official circles to-night that General Pasqual Orozco has abandoned for the present at least, his plans to attack Juarez. This has relieved the tension that has existed across the international border for four days, but Mexican military and civil officers have not abated their vigilance.

No definite knowledge is obtainable to-night as to the whereabouts of Orozco's forces. Mexican officers are inclined to credit the report that the insurrecto chieftain has retired to Samalayuca, his supply camp, twenty miles south of Juarez, to effect his long-delayed junction with General Blanco's 700 troops.

Contradictory advice to-day from the insurrecto junta state that Orozco is camped ten miles west of Juarez, within easy striking distance. The same advice to-day report that he was joined early by Jose De La Luz Sanchez and a considerable force of rebels.

As to his immediate plan of campaign, advice are equally conflicting. One report says that Orozco plans to go south to-night to meet General Navarro's federal troops, marching overland from Chihuahua to the relief of Juarez. Another states that Juarez is still the objective point of Orozco, and that he is planning a surprise attack.

Although business in Juarez was partially resumed to-day, there is considerable nervousness among residents.

Only Five Dead.

El Paso, Texas, February 6.—The total casualties in Sunday's fighting at Juarez, south of the city, were five dead and twenty-nine wounded. The federal lost three dead, according to Dr. I. J. Bush, of the insurrecto hospital corps, who remained on the field when the rebels left.

The wounded, Orozco's lost two dead and three wounded.

Of the federal wounded, twenty-six are now in a Juarez hospital, six of them women and twenty soldiers. The wounded and the dead women were camp followers, wives of the federal soldiers.

Free From Danger.

Washington, D. C., February 6.—The Mexican embassy here received the following telegram today from Enrique Creel, minister of foreign relations at Mexico City, Mexico.

"Colonel Rabago arrived in Juarez last night after encountering the disturbances and causing them heavy loss. Juarez is free from any danger. Rumors that reach Mexico City that armed filibusters have crossed the border are absolutely false, as the watch of the United States troops prevents any breach of the neutrality laws. The reports published by some papers of a general uprising in Texas to help the disturbers in Mexico had no foundation at all."

Rebel Agents at Work.

Pueblo, Col., February 6.—No fewer than 17 Mexican agents were left Pueblo and vicinity within the last week with the avowed intention of joining the insurrectos around Juarez, according to information given by the police to-night. This is confirmed by local Mexican leaders, who admit that revolutionary agents have been working among Mexicans in Southern Colorado.

All Wires Commandered.

Laredo, Texas, February 6.—Without explanation, an announcement was made to-day that the Mexican Federal Telegraph Company had commandeered all telegraph wires south of Nuevo Laredo. Fast upon this came rumors of a revolutionary outbreak at Saltillo in the state of Coahuila, but confirmation of this report was lacking. However, a more plausible explanation of taking over the wires is that the Government Telegraph Company probably will utilize the lines through Nuevo Laredo to clear up the crush of business caused by developments near Juarez.

ARGUING "IMMUNITY"

Government Declares "Bath" Cannot Wash Facts Away.

Chicago, Ill., February 6.—The stand to be taken both by the government and the defendants on the motion to quash and on plea in abatement of the indictment against the thirty-four men named in the first day's arguments to-day.

Attorney John S. Miller, for the packers, argued that immunity granted by Judge Duffy in the federal court prevents any reference to facts prior to it. "The government's contention is that while the 'immunity bath' may wipe out criminal liability of an offense, it does not remove the fact of it."

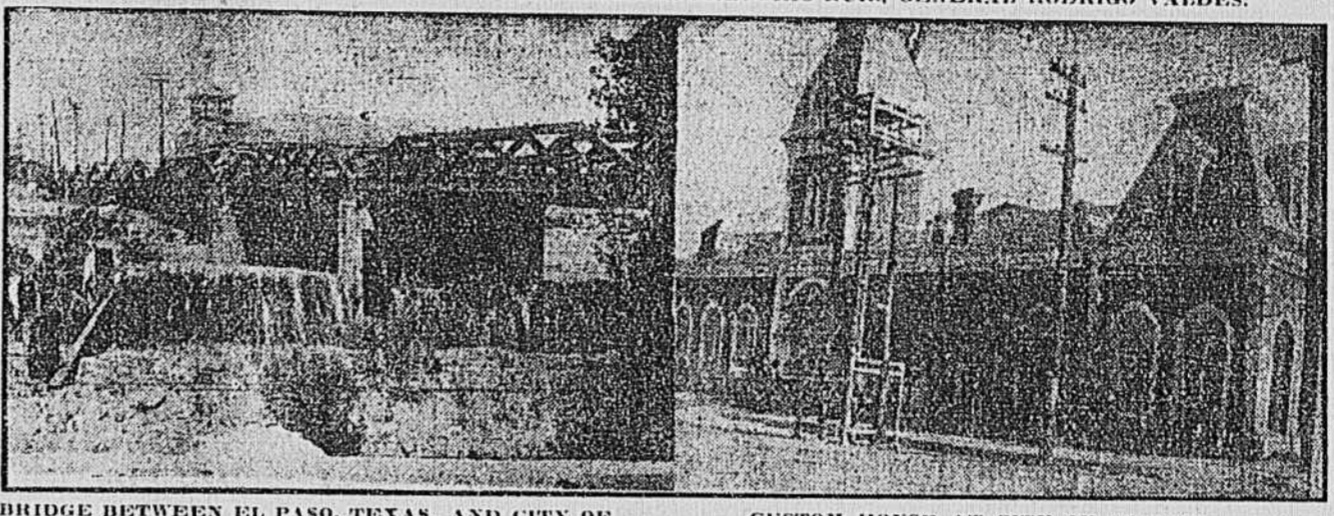
"If this were not true," said Attorney James H. Wilkinson, for the government, "it would result in the virtual crushing of any further litigation on the part of the government to prevent law violations by the thirty-four men named in their immunity judgment."

Attorney Wilkinson had concluded his argument when court adjourned until to-morrow.

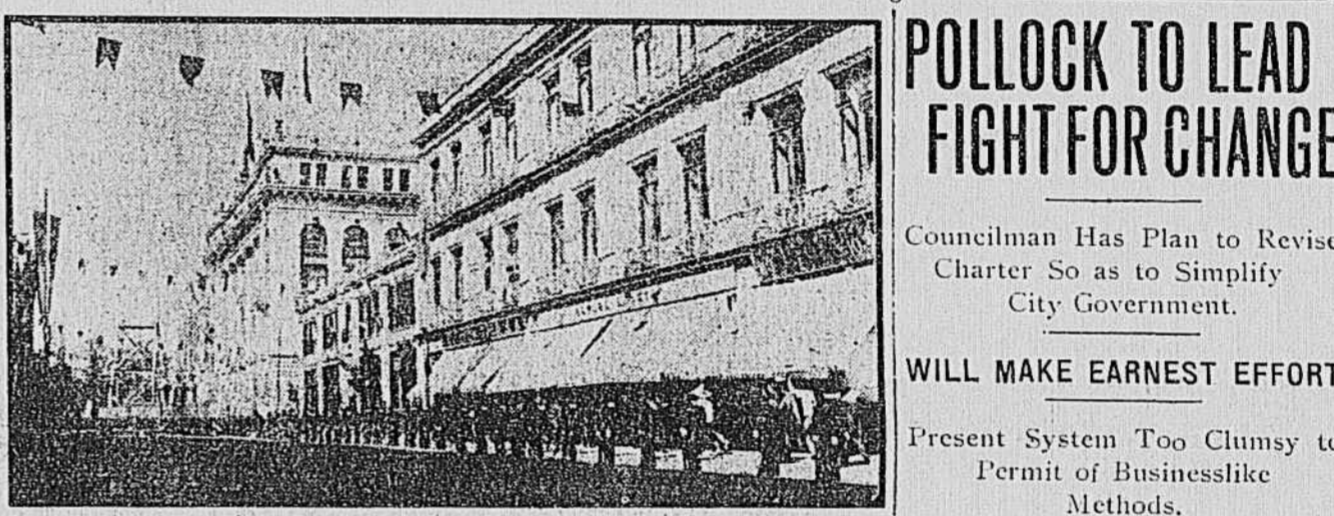
## Scenes in Juarez, Where Revolution Is Raging



MANUEL COSIO, MINISTER OF WAR; GENERAL GREGORIO RUIZ, GENERAL RODRIGO VALDES.



BRIDGE BETWEEN EL PASO, TEXAS, AND CITY OF JUAREZ, MEXICO. CUSTOM HOUSE AT CITY OF JUAREZ.



TYPICAL MEXICAN TROOPS.

## AEROPLANE SCOUT FOR MEXICAN DUTY ACCUSED COUNT DENIES LETTER

Collier's Wright Machine Will Be Rushed by Express to Border. Swears He Did Not Write "Poison" Missive to Confessed Murderer.

## DEPARTMENT ACCEPTS OFFER EXPERTS ARE DIVIDED

Effort to Have Senate Render \$125,000 Appropriation Available at Once. His Attitude Is That He Has Been Made Blackmail Victim.

Washington, D. C., February 6.—So far as an aeroplane can discover, General Hoyt, the commander of the Department of Texas, will probably soon be in a position to determine the facts as to the activities of the insurgents along the Mexican border.

To-day, General Wood, chief of staff, let it be known that at least one aeroplane would be employed in observation work along the Rio Grande. This decision was reached after a consultation with General Allen, chief signal officer, who is in charge of the aeronautical service of the War Department, and John Barry Ryan, president of the United States Aeronautical Reserve.

The War Department has accepted the tender of Robert Collier, of one of his new Wright planes, which is now in New York, and this will be rushed to the Mexican border by express and turned over to General Hoyt.

In order that the government may be able to purchase aeroplanes for use in patrolling the Mexican border, the War Department has taken up with Senator Warren, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, the question of making the appropriation of \$125,000 for aeroplanes in the army available immediately instead of on July 1, as would be the usual course. The bill appropriating the amount mentioned for the purchase, maintenance and operation of aeroplanes in the army already has passed the House, and is now in the hands of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The aeroplane offered the government by Mr. Collier will be operated by Lieutenant Foulis, of the signal corps of the army, and A. I. Welch, an expert Wright aviator.

FIVE LASHES ON BARE BACK

Salty Sentence for Man Who Assaulted Baltimore, Md., February 6.—Five lashes on his bare back and two months in jail was the sentence imposed by Judge Duffy in the Criminal Court today on George E. Woods, charged with assaulting his wife and brutally murdering her with a knife. The last time the whipping post in the jail here was used was in 1907.

St. Petersburg, February 6.—Count Patrick O'Brien de Lassy, who, with Dr. Panchenko, is being tried for the poisoning of Count Vassili Bouturlin, occupied the centre of the stage at the proceedings to-day. The prosecution is endeavoring to establish that De Lassy wrote a letter to Panchenko relating to the plan to poison both General Bouturlin and his son.

The letter, which was typewritten, was found among Panchenko's papers at the time of his arrest. The envelope was missing and Panchenko explained that he had thrown it away. The authorship of this letter has been attributed by Panchenko to De Lassy, who stoutly denies this. As a test, De Lassy was instructed to recopy a portion of the letter on his own machine, which was brought into court to-day. Surrounded by gendarmes and typewriting experts, he wrote two lines with great difficulty and then feigned eye fatigue. An examination of the lines showed that he had made a gross error.

Experts Divided.

The experts were about evenly divided. One government expert declared that the letter had been written on De Lassy's machine, another that it was written on a Union machine, but that it was impossible to state whether it was De Lassy's or somebody's else. One expert, for the defense, declared definitely that the letter had not been written on De Lassy's machine. Others took the ground that the data was not sufficient to warrant any conclusion.

The interpretation of the letter is also presenting difficulties. The letter bears no date, and reads as follows:

"Dear Doctor,—Received your letter, but could not see you, as I was not alone. Could do nothing here, as the weather was too cold for lodge, but commence in short while. Snail soon come. In expectation study well technical side of the question. Your patient will arrive on the twelfth. Accept

(Continued on Third Page.)

## VETOED BY MAYOR BECAUSE IT ONLY HELPED GRIMES

Message to Council Says Measure Must Have Slipped Through.

## FINALLY REJECT WHARF PLANS

Lower Branch Votes for Music in Parks, Gives Beck Power, Adds Thirty Men to Police Force and Gets New Traffic Law From Umlauf.

What Council Did

Received from Mayor Richardson vetoed against spending city money "to improve private property of Alderman John R. Grimes."

Rejected outright proposition to build public wharf on James River. Ordered Finance Committee to include \$4,000 in budget for music in the parks.

Authorized increase of police force by thirty patrolmen.

Adopted ordinance giving Building Inspector complete control of City Hall janitor.

Tabled proposition to continue contract for ornamental street gas lamps.

NEW MEASURES OFFERED.

Pollock resolution for revising city charter and providing new form of city government.

Umlauf ordinance regulating street traffic and licensing of chauffeurs.

Umlauf ordinance petitioning Legislature to abolish office of City Auditor and to put that office on salary, in lieu of fees, meanwhile.

Revised ordinance to require fireproofing of hotels, including houses, school houses, jails, hospitals and asylums which exceed forty feet in height.

Umlauf ordinance to regulate handling of dangerous liquids, powders, fireworks and nitro-glycerine.

Umlauf ordinance to prohibit pawnbrokers to receive as security pistols, razors or any kind of weapon.

## POLLOCK TO LEAD FIGHT FOR CHANGE

Councilman Has Plan to Revise Charter So as to Simplify City Government.

## WILL MAKE EARNEST EFFORT

Present System Too Clumsy to Permit of Businesslike Methods.

On the ground that any man who will come to the rescue of Richmond's badly administered city government has the opportunity to build himself a monument of which any one might be proud, Councilman Gilbert K. Pollock has prepared and will offer on Thursday night in the Common Council a joint resolution looking to a general revision of the city charter and a change in the form of government to a businesslike and economical basis.

Mr. Pollock is the second oldest man in the Council in point of service, and has been service on every important committee and with every department of the city government. He is now chairman of the committee on Streets and one of the active floor leaders of the Council.

Mr. Pollock says he has consulted a majority of the members of the Council, and that there is general agreement that the city's business is not being administered to the best advantage. He attacks no one, makes no charges against any one, and says he does not believe there is any serious graft or intentional mismanagement, but that the system has gradually grown until it is wound about with red tape, making the simplest action an almost interminable matter of councilmanic and committee procedure.

As to procedure, Mr. Pollock opposes taking any hasty action. He will ask the Council on Thursday night merely to authorize the appointment of a joint standing committee composed of three Councilmen and two Aldermen, to study the question from every available source during the coming months and prepare such a plan for the administration of the city government as may seem best. The whole matter is to be determined by the Council after the election of the next Legislature, and the members from such charter changes and general amendments as this city may demand to give it a right to administer its own affairs in a businesslike manner.

Illustrations to members of the Council, Mr. Pollock says, will hardly be necessary. Those who have seen the long efforts to get through the simplest resolutions, the inevitable delay in every matter, will agree as to the need of it, and the remedy. A striking illustration has been afforded recently in the Electricity Commission. The contractor failed utterly to live up to his agreement to erect the overhead system of poles and wires, the delay costing the city about \$3,500 per month. Yet had the Committee on Electricity, a committee above the average of the Council, and acting ably in the best of faith, resolved the contract as it had the right to do, it would have taken months of delay to secure authority from the Council to advertise for bids, award a contract and then have the Council several months later confirm the award of a new contract.

An Alderman made the offhand statement recently that he would pay \$25,000 a year for the privilege of running the city government, and that he would save enough on the profits to retire in a year or two. Mr. Pollock has had the matter under advisement for a long time, and will ask that the residents of the Council use their utmost judgment in making a committee composed of the best timber available—a committee of the public generally, and not a committee of the Council, to study the matter that great saving could be made in almost every department where the city run on business principles.

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The Mayor characterized the whole matter as one calculated to create a liability against the city where none now exists and the payment of nearly \$1,000 for the improvement of the private property of Alderman Grimes.

Reasons Stated by Mayor.

The Mayor stated the ground in his veto message that the members did not realize its importance as a precedent for the future. He recited that on July 7, 1910, Alderman Grimes, owner of the property, called attention of the Street Committee to the hillside beside his house, and asked the city to underpin. On August 25, 1910, City Attorney Pollard rendered a written opinion, of record in the Street Committee, to the effect that there was no legal liability on the city, and the City Engineer submitted at the same time an estimate of the cost of the work as \$946.22.

The whole matter was then tabled, and on December 28, 1910, the Street Committee adopted it, recommending that the Council grade and gravel the sidewalk, and that Assessor of Damages A. C. Harman be appointed to appraise the damage to abutting property.

The Mayor said that an inspection of the site shows that there is no benefit to the city or the general public; that the proposed sidewalk will extend but one block, enough to no houses front, and will terminate in a bank of earth, and it is evident that it would not often be used as a walkway.

Only Help to Grimes.

"The resolution creates a liability against the city," says the Mayor's message, "where none now exists, and puts the city in the position of having to pay nearly \$1,000 for the improvement of the private property of Alderman Grimes. It is a serious precedent, since, as there are probably as many as one thousand pieces of property so situated in the city, to assume the liability of making such improvements might seriously embarrass the city in its finances. The Mayor's recommendation that the members of the Council give the subject the consideration that its importance demands."

Subcommittee Pollock, of the Street Committee, moved that the resolution, together with the Mayor's message, be recommended to the Committee on Streets.

"That committee should have looked into it before," said Mr. Pollard. "If the Mayor is correct, the Street Committee has already done its best to put the city in a hole."

"I am satisfied that the Mayor was under the impression that the assessment was binding," responded Mr. Pollock. "The City Attorney has ruled that such is not the case. That improvement is one that ought to be made, and was fully discussed in the Street Committee. I ask that it be recommended that we may hear all the